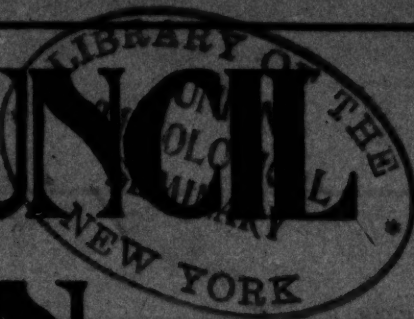
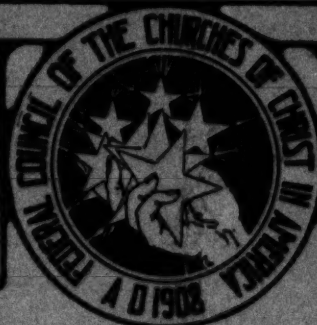


# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN



Vol. 3 No. 5



May, 1920



## The Chaplains' Medal

To be Awarded by the Protestant Churches of the United States to their Chaplains who Served in the World War.

*(See Article on Page 88)*

**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION  
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**

MAY 14 1920



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*A Journal of Religious Co-operation  
and Interchurch Activities*

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Vol. III, No. 5



May, 1920

## Committee on Mexico Confers with Ambassador Morgenthau

The members of the Federal Council's Committee on Mexico had a most satisfactory interview with the Hon. Henry Morgenthau at his residence in New York City on Tuesday afternoon, March 30. Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, after congratulating Mr. Morgenthau on his appointment as ambassador, and voicing the satisfaction of the Christian forces represented, briefly outlined the work which the Committee has done, and spoke of the Federal Council's desire for harmonious and helpfully constructive relations with our neighbor republic.

Mr. Morgenthau welcomed the co-operation of the Committee in promoting friendly relations with Mexico and was especially interested in the possibility of the sending of a commission to study the situation in that country. He promised the fullest co-operation in furthering the work of such a commission. The members of the Committee were deeply impressed with the fine spirit in which Mr. Morgenthau is undertaking his difficult and important task. They feel that the outlook for a satisfactory solution of the problem of our relations with Mexico is rendered much more hopeful by his appointment.

## Church Leaders Oppose Repressive Bills

Church leaders in New York City have been active in opposing the three so-called Lusk bills introduced at Albany for the purpose of censoring all privately-controlled schools in New York. The Rev. F. Ernest Johnson of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, served as secretary of the committee of citizens organized to protest against the measures. Largely through

his efforts a mass meeting for protest was arranged in the Broadway Tabernacle, and a hearing was granted the opponents of the bills by Gov. Smith. Among the fifty-two prominent New Yorkers signing the call for the meeting were the following clergymen: Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Prof. George A. Coe, Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. John Howard Melish, Rev. William Pierson Merrill, Rev. William Austin Smith, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Rev. Gaylord S. White, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson.

## Good Friday Services of Federal Council

A simple but impressive service was held on Good Friday morning in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, attended by the seventy-five associates and employes of the Federal Council. Rev. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council, presided, and others who took part in the service were Dr. Charles H. Richards, Editorial Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, Dr. A. H. McKinney, Superintendent of the New York City Mission Society, Rev. William I. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council. The program of service included hymns, prayer, scripture reading by Dr. Macfarland, a brief address by Dr. Haven, and a vocal solo by Miss Berta Reviere.

The Finance Committee of the Federal Council has been enlarged to include representatives of the various commissions, chosen for their active interest in this phase of the work. The committee as now constituted includes Dwight H. Day, Treasurer, The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; John M. Glenn, General Director, Russell Sage Foundation; William Albert Harbison, of the S. P. Harbison Estate; Edward H. Haskell, President, Haskell-Dawes Machine Company; Hamilton Holt, Editor, "The Independent"; Orrin R. Judd, Trust Officer, Columbia Trust Company; Landreth H. King, Registrar of Contracts for the New York Central Roads; John B. Lennon, of the Division of Conciliation, Department of Labor, and Former Treasurer, American Federation of Labor; Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark; Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine; John T. Stone, President, Maryland Casualty Company; Alfred R. Kimball, Broker. C. K. Anderson, President, American Wire Fabrics Company, and Frank M. Gregg, President, Cleveland Macaroni Company, have also been asked to serve.



# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

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## Message to the Constituent Bodies of the Federal Council

THE progress of co-operation and federation on the part of the Protestant churches has been greater during the past three years than during all the preceding period of the existence of the Federal Council. The activities necessitated by the war have contributed to this end. While due to special exigencies, they were carried on by normal processes and thus have assumed permanent form and existence. The General War-Time Commission of the Churches, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert E. Speer, adopted policies and measures with the deliberate intention of such conservation. Its work was not performed in an independent manner, but, in accordance with the prevailing policy of the Council, through the denominational commissions working in close co-operation. Perhaps it is for this reason that the magnitude of the work has not been adequately estimated. It appears in the volume issued recently, entitled *War-Time Agencies of the Churches*, and will appear still more fully in the final report of the General War-Time Commission soon to be issued.

The work of the Commission was prosecuted in such co-operative relations with the other departments of the Federal Council that, when the war was ended, the Commission was ready to dissolve and leave the conservation of its work to the permanent body. It had created no superfluous machinery. The carrying on of the service thus inherited from the War-Time Commission necessitated some reorganization in the administration of the Council and also a greatly increased budget.

The enlarging area of co-operation has so extended the relationships of the Council, and its increasing responsibilities have necessitated such immediate action on important measures, that the Administrative Committee has been reconstituted, by authorization of the special meeting of the Council held in Cleveland, in May, 1919. It had to become obvious that many important subjects could not await reference to an Executive Committee, meeting annually, and yet ought not to be dealt with by a sub-committee of the Executive Committee. It seems clear, therefore, that the Administrative Committee, which meets each month,

should consist of direct representatives of the constituent denominations. It was equally apparent that, in the interest of effectiveness and the avoidance of duplication, various other bodies, notably the Home Missions Council, should be in constant conference with the Administrative Committee.

### Organization to be More Representative

That Committee has, therefore, been reconstituted in such a way that it now includes direct representatives officially designated by the appointing powers of the constituent denominations and of representatives, as affiliated bodies, of the Home Missions Council, the Council of Church Boards of Education, Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions.

Increasing co-operation has also developed with other bodies not officially constituted by the churches and yet approved by them, and therefore representatives of the American Bible Society, the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations and the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations have been added to the Administrative Committee. Representatives of two other bodies have been made consultative members: the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America. The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council is, therefore, now a body genuinely representative and democratically and effectively constituted to consider our entire range of Protestant interests.

The various commissions and other committees of the Council are being similarly reconstituted to the end that they may directly represent the constituent bodies. The commissions of the Council are of two kinds—those which co-ordinate the activities of existing denominational agencies and those which carry out tasks not now undertaken by other agencies. The Commission on Evangelism, for example, is of the first type, being organized to bring together for more united and effective



action the official representatives of the committees on evangelism appointed by the various denominations. The Commission on Relations with the Orient is an illustration of the second type, dealing, as it does, with a sphere of Christian interest for which special denominational agencies do not exist. In the case of commissions of this latter kind, where there are no corresponding denominational departments to be represented, it is none the less the avowed policy of the Council to make the Commission genuinely representative of the whole constituency.

It cannot be said as yet that the co-operative relationships thus provided for have been fully established in practice. The co-operation is, however, proceeding in an increasing degree as concrete questions arise, and the Federal Council may readily be made a body fully adequate to all of the interests concerned as rapidly as the constituent elements, denominational and interdenominational, may find it desirable.

#### Place of the Federal Council

The whole movement for Christian co-operation is in some peril at the present moment on account of confusion resulting from the many different and generally unrelated movements in its interest. The sense of denominational responsibility in the constituent bodies of the Federal Council has seldom, if ever, been so strong as at the present moment and it is rapidly deepening. At the same time, there is a general and genuine spirit of co-operation. In this situation, characterized by more or less confusion resulting from the fact of various interdenominational and union movements, the Federal Council holds a strategic position. It is a clearly defined, solidly constituted organization which directly represents the denominations themselves. For the fullest and most responsible co-operation such a representation of the denominations as corporate entities is essential. Upon the life and vigor of the Federal Council, therefore, the entire co-operative movement seems largely to depend. What the Council has achieved during the past decade has been the chief factor in making possible other co-operative movements, and it continues to be an important factor in conserving the work of those movements. It is, as our religious institutions are now constituted, the backbone of the whole co-operative undertaking. Its solid foundation, laid by the official action of the denominations themselves, and its steady development, puts it in a position to make particularly important contributions in the interest of permanent stability. This being so, the immediate future of the Federal Council is of the highest significance to the Christian world at large.

Structurally and constitutionally the Council is thoroughly representative of the denominational bodies. Its powers are determined by the denominations themselves. So far as they are willing to delegate to their Council additional powers or responsibilities it is in a position to advance into expanding spheres of service. It would seem, therefore, that it should be, in the last analysis, the body to which the churches should look for permanent, substantial and wisely-considered co-operation.

Hence the strengthening of their Federal Council would seem to be one of the most important tasks today before the constituent bodies; and the proper relationship between the Council and the other permanent and established interdenominational organizations affiliated and co-operating with it, or which should be affiliated and co-operating with it, is one of the most impor-

tant considerations before the entire group of interdenominational bodies.

The chief need at the present moment is for an actual intimacy of relationship between the denominations and their Council and, through the Council, between the higher governing bodies of the denominations themselves, such as has been provided for under the present administrative arrangements of the Council.

In order to provide for the expansion of this common work, the Council is increasing the executive staff as rapidly as the resources will warrant and the right men are found. Up to the present the work has been accomplished by a very small secretarial force. It is expected that in the near future more adequate executive organization will be provided, to consist of additional general secretaries and of secretaries for certain of the commissions not now adequately provided for.

The recent experience through which the nations of the world have passed has emphasized the necessity of co-operation not only in national affairs, but also in international relationships in every sphere of human activity. This should be true of the Churches above all other institutions. In the face of the new situation the Federal Council has entered into fraternal and practical relations with similar federated Church bodies in European countries. The co-operation thus far undertaken has already revealed the significance of the Federal Council, as representative of the Protestant forces of America, not only in the religious life of our own land, but in relation to the Christian forces of the world. The present international contacts, developed largely through sympathetic response to expressed needs of our sister churches in Europe, clearly indicates the importance of an external expression of the spiritual oneness of the Church universal.

#### Relations With Other Co-operative Movements

Since the last report of the Federal Council to its constituent bodies, the Interchurch World Movement has developed, growing out of a practical emergency largely occasioned by the several denominational forward movements, to survey their fields and to secure the resources necessary to an occupation of them.

There has been more or less constant consultation between the official representatives of the Interchurch World Movement and the Federal Council, and more particularly between the General Secretaries of the Movement and of the Council. The Council's staff of secretaries and its machinery have been placed at the disposal of the Interchurch World Movement in hearty good-will, in all those matters authorized by constituent denominations of the Council.

While there has thus been as much consultation as the pressing immediateness of the Interchurch World Movement would permit, and while there has been, we think, the fullest possible co-operation on the part of the Federal Council, it would not be true to say that there has been no duplication, either of organization or of practical work.

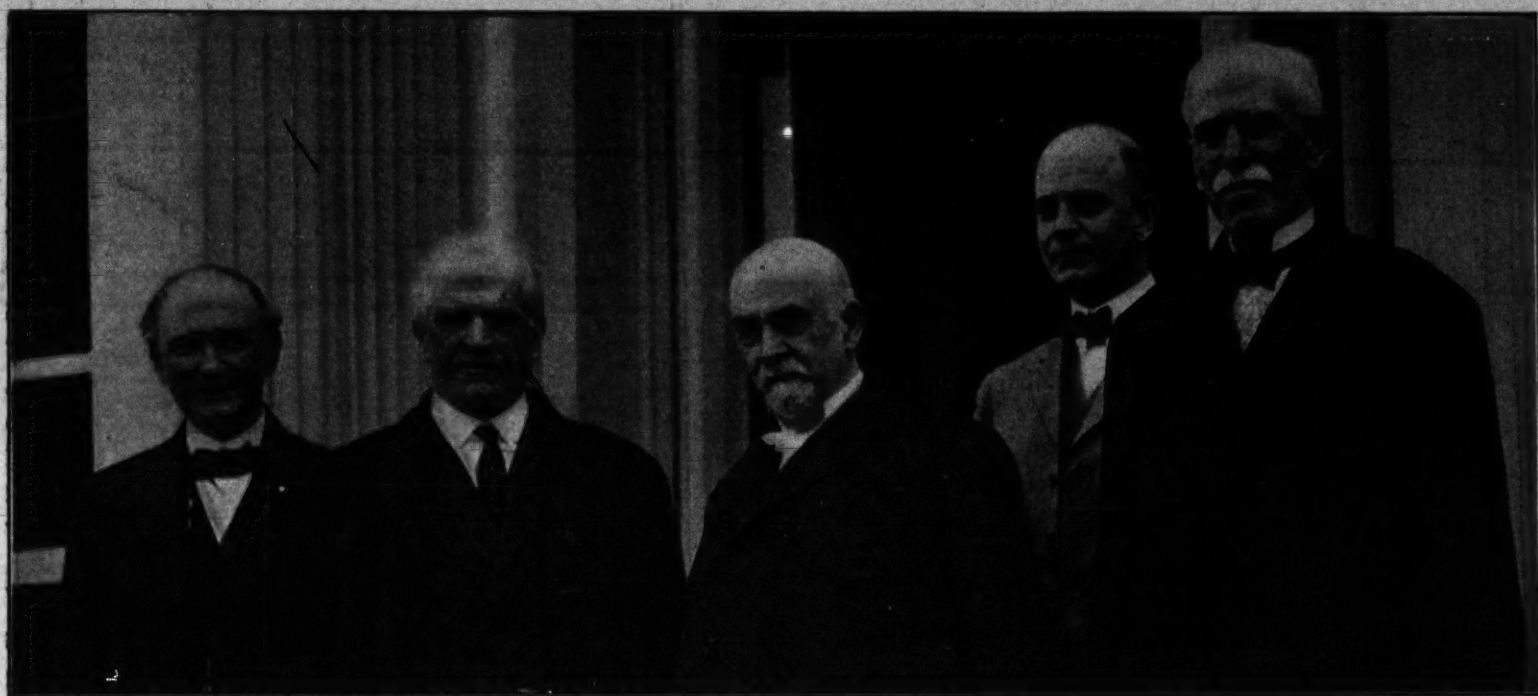
The Interchurch World Movement arose out of a special exigency, to meet special conditions and to do a particular task. It is now highly essential that wise provision should be made for the conservation of all permanent results.

Another movement that has appeared since the last report of the Federal Council is the proposal of the Ad Interim Committee of the Interchurch Council on Organic Union.

Your Administrative Committee fully recognizes that the Federal Council is concerned solely with denominational co-operation and has no warrant to take up the question of organic union unless authorized to do so by the constituent bodies. Inasmuch as the proposals of the

(Continued on page 96)





Committee which presented the memorial, taken on the White House Steps. Rev. E. O. Watson, Bishop W. F. McDowell, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, Rev. W. N. Sheridan.

## Would End Turkish Misrule in Europe

**A**N appeal to the government to exclude Turkish rule from Europe and to take some definite step toward the assuming of America's share of responsibility for the welfare of the subject races of the former Ottoman Empire was the subject of a memorial presented on April 12 to the President, the Speaker of the House and Senator Cummins, President Pro Tem of the Senate. The committee which presented the memorial consisted of Bishop William F. McDowell, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Rev. W. N. Sheridan, Rev. Clyde F. Armitage and Rev. E. O. Watson. The committee was accorded most courteous treatment, and Speaker Gillett especially indicated his sympathy with the memorial.

The memorial was as follows:

To the President and Members of Congress:

Having been appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to prepare a statement in regard to America's relation to the problems of establishing peace in the Near East and particularly in regard to the continuation of the Sultan in Constantinople as the ruler of the Ottoman Empire, we beg your careful consideration of the following points in stating which we believe that we are voicing the sentiment of the large majority of the religious forces of America:

First: That the purpose which led America into the war was not fulfilled with the cessation of hostilities. Germany has been defeated, but autocratic militarism still lives and is even now manifesting itself in its worst form in the former Turkish Empire, which has been well called the breeding place of atrocities and wars.

Second: That there is a growing impatience amounting to indignation over the failure of the Administration and of Congress to concur in enacting such legislation as will enable America to help the Allied nations to escape from the political entanglements of the past, and to solve the Near Eastern problem according to the principles of right and justice, for the establishment of which we entered the war.

Third: That this impatience is coupled with the sense of humiliation that America, by her delay, is losing her prestige among the nations and the acknowledged moral leadership which has been accorded her by the peoples

of the world, and that she is being accused of self-interest and bad faith.

Fourth: That it is well nigh, if not actually, impossible, for Great Britain and France to meet their present responsibilities which cannot be avoided; and, much more, to assume new ones without America's aid.

Fifth: That Cable dispatches from Lord Bryce and other British leaders interested in the Christian peoples of the Near East declare that "Unless America joins to help bear the burdens, we see no hope of delivering the subject races of Turkey."

Sixth: That the King-Crane, the Harbord, the Near East Relief and other Commissions, public and private, as well as a large number of Americans, in the Near East, all agree that America alone is in a position to do with comparative ease what ought to be done in that country for its pacification, for the protection of the people there, and for the setting up of a safe and righteous government.

That many leaders in other countries are of the same opinion, which is also confirmed by practically all the nationalities dwelling in those areas.

That from all these different sources there is general agreement that if America refuses to come to the relief of the situation, the Turks will continue to hold sway in Europe, and while dwelling in Constantinople will continue to practice officially from that city their characteristically unjust administration, and perpetrate their customary atrocities upon their defenseless subjects wherever their rule shall extend.

We therefore appeal to the Government at Washington to recognize America's peculiar opportunity and obligation to help in the solution of this problem because she, better than any other Nation, can take up its consideration with nothing to gain for herself, without arousing suspicion in others and in answer to the practically unanimous call of all the Nations concerned, especially those smaller Nations that are now awaking to a desire for National independence.

In particular we urge that the weight of America's influence be thrown on the side of a definite and final decision that the Turk should be excluded from Europe and denied control over the subject peoples which he has so long and so brutally oppressed and maltreated.

We believe that we express the opinion of the large majority of those whom we represent when we say that the Christian people of our Country, while not coveting for America the responsibility of an advisory or mandatory position, feel that she should not shrink from declaring her willingness to take such an advisory or



mandatory responsibility if the Allied Nations and the peoples of the East should make strong representation that by doing so she could effectively aid them in bringing order out of the chaotic conditions that now exist.

Committee

RT. REV. CHARLES S. BURCH  
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON  
REV. JAMES L. BARTON  
REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN  
REV. STANLEY WHITE, *Chairman.*

### Church Leaders Active in Community Planning

The Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement were represented informally at the National Conference on Community Organization in Washington, March 20th, by Secretaries W. M. Tippy, C. F. Armitage, E. O. Watson, L. C. Clarke, and F. P. Haggard. Dr. Tippy made one of the addresses. Dr. Tippy and Mr. J. E. McAfee are members of the temporary Executive Committee and of the small committee on survey to study types of community organization and report back recommendations for organization.

### Dutch Council Seeks Aid for Starving in Central Europe

An urgent appeal from the Dutch Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches for emergency relief for the starving populations of Europe has been received by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The message which is signed by J. A. Cramer, president of the Dutch Council, states that Europe and all western civilization are hastening toward a deplorable end unless prompt measures be taken to prevent the catastrophe. "Hunger, disease and death are increasing daily in Central Europe. The children who survive will have their vitality appallingly decreased. The whole of Europe is crying out for more production, which is impossible under existing conditions. No less necessary than help with food and clothing is an immediate and continual provision for labor and production by the distribution of raw materials and the granting of credit."

## An Appreciation of the Federal Council

By Alva Martin Kerr

*The HERALD OF GOSPEL LIBERTY, organ of the Christian denomination and the oldest religious journal in America, devotes its issue for April 8, 1920 to the work of the Federal Council. Aside from the leading editorial by Alva Martin Kerr, from which the following quotation is made, and a statement of the Council's "Plans, Purposes and Field of Service," by Dr. Macfarland, there are contributed articles on "Its Value in Kingdom Work," by Rev. Martyn Summerbell, on "Its Kinship to Our Own Movement," by Rev. F. G. Coffin, on "Its Value to the Christian Church," by Rev. W. W. Staley, and on "The Christians and the Council," by Rev. M. T. Morrill.*

THERE are many reasons why the work of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America ought to appeal to every follower of Jesus Christ. One cannot read the bare outline of its working organization without being convinced that the world is very much in need at this time of just such a federation of Christian forces. There comes cumulative conviction that its organized aims and efforts are indispensable to the furtherance of the Kingdom until it can be supplanted by a more perfect organic union of the followers of Christ. We do not see how any one holding an unprejudiced and impartial interest in the Kingdom could possibly find reason for not giving the Federal Council his enthusiastic support.

Recognizing as it does the great handicap to the work of Christ's Kingdom which results from the present unfortunate divisions of the church, the Federal Council sets about mending this sad condition by directing its efforts into the channels which get results. It makes no attempt at the impossible. Frankly admitting the undoubted fact that any extensive organic union of the churches is just at the present out of the question, it makes no at-

tempt whatever to bring about this result. It simply takes men and churches as it finds them and presents a plan which will enable them to go as far as they will go in united work for the Kingdom.

The Federal Council provides for the different denominations to function as one united church in many things. It makes no attempt to raise the question of whether or not it would not be far wiser and more in accord with the nature and character of Christ to do so in all things, but simply goes as far and as fast as the churches are ready and willing to go. Following this sane and practical program, it has been productive of great results. And that which protests against sectarianism has not produced in a hundred years, and was not likely to produce in another hundred years, if nothing more than argument and protest were attempted, has been in at least a measure accomplished through the Federal Council. That only a beginning has been made is freely acknowledged. We believe that it is reasonable to seek our largest results in the future along the lines which have been productive of the greatest results in the past.



## The Golden Rule Urged for American-Japanese Relations

**A**N entirely new note has been struck in the discussion of the relations of Japan and America, according to Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Baron Shibusawa, among the most eminent of Japanese business men and a non-Christian, is advocating the Golden Rule as the best standard for international relations.

"The present misunderstandings between America and Japan," he says, "arise out of the fact that there is a lack of moral observance in our international relations. Nations should endeavor to help each other's welfare, and in so doing they cannot help but advance their own welfare. If Japan and the United States would try to help each other, both would benefit in the certainty of peace that would result.

"Unfortunately there are in both America and Japan those who work along wholly selfish lines. We have our militarists who care for nothing but to advance their own plans and ambitions, and America has its Lodges and its Phelans, who surely cannot mean all that they say against the Japanese people in advancing their particular political causes.

"The Golden Rule is as effective in international relations as it is between individuals, and those nations will profit most who base their external policies upon moral principles."

But how is the situation to be remedied? The Baron has some pretty definite ideas and plans.

"American-Japanese problems should not be entrusted exclusively to politicians and diplomats. The politicians have had their chances and have muddled things. Now it is time for the business men to be heard from.

"Whatever reasons there may be for American antagonism toward Japan will never be removed through vituperation by those in high places. Such sweeping denunciations of Japan and the Japanese as have been voiced in the United States Senate only irritate here and help nothing.

"The prime requisite for the development of China is the development of the spirit of goodwill and sincerity, and our politicians have been lacking in sincerity, no less so than our militarists. The last ministry, particularly, succeeded in creating a thorough misunderstanding of Japan on the part of China, and produced distrust of Japan in the United States."

After discussing the Chinese question the Baron turns to the California question.

"Why are the Japanese immigrants in California so hated? Is it the fault of the Japanese,

and if it is, is the fault so deep-rooted that it cannot be removed? If the hatred expressed so violently by many of the California politicians and made so plain in a section of the California press be due to any misunderstanding of the Japanese on the part of their Californian neighbors, can that misunderstanding be exposed and cleared away?"

The conclusion of the whole matter, according to this Japanese leader, is that the time has come for a full and frank conference on American-Japanese problems by business men, since politicians have made such a muddle of affairs. At the invitation of the Baron a group of a dozen or more of America's most influential commercial leaders is shortly to visit Japan. It includes such outstanding American citizens as Frank A. Vanderlip, Henry W. Taft, Jacob Gould Schurman, Darwin P. Kingsley, Wallace Alexander and Lyman Gage.

In 1913, when California passed the Alien Land Law aimed at the Japanese, and the tension became so serious, at least here in the United States, that war was expected and American troops in the Philippines were suddenly mobilized in Manila in momentary expectation of a Japanese attack, Count Okuma, at a meeting of editors, educators, members of the Diet, and a few pastors, said that the California question could not be solved by diplomacy, by retaliatory legislation, by threats of war or by war. It could only be solved by appeal to the Christians of the United States to apply to the problem the principles of their religion.

Count Okuma's appeal has not yet received serious attention by the Churches of America. May not America's Christian leaders give more heed to Baron Shibusawa's appeal for the application of the Golden Rule in American-Japanese Relations?

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### Sacramento Federation Reports Progress

The Sacramento, California, Church Federation reports steady progress in the solving of its problem of unchurched areas. At the present rate Sacramento expects within the next ten years to have two thousand children in the Sunday schools of these now unchurched areas. Such an accomplishment would be impossible without federation.

This Federation also reports splendid results from its united simultaneous evangelistic campaign. A five-year program has been adopted calling for 30,000 Protestant church members. Each church is handling the problem in its own way, but all are working on the same task at the same time, with a unified objective.

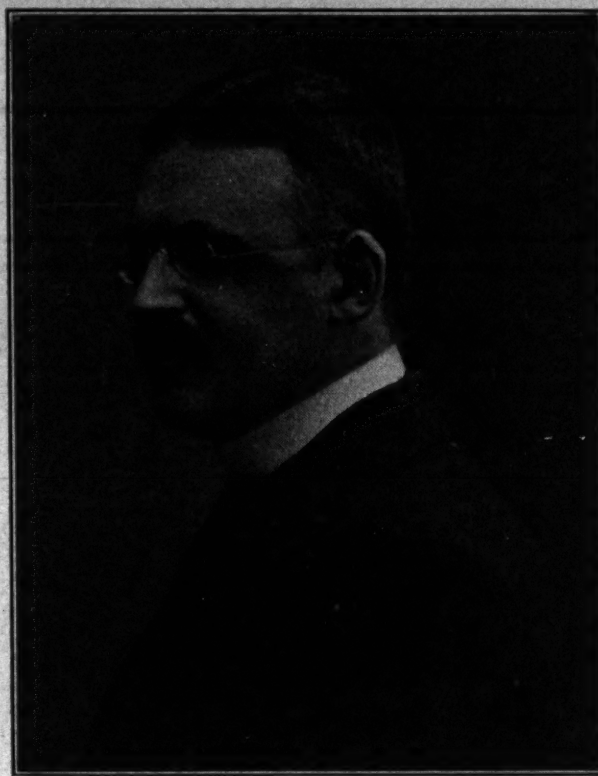


### Church and Community Convention Plans Completed

THE progress that has been made by local church councils and federations during the last three years has made it necessary to hold a Church and Community Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, June 1-3. Meetings will be held in the Cleveland Hotel. Over two hundred persons are assisting in the preparation of the reports to be submitted to this convention. These will set forth the principles and methods of community interchurch work, and will consider such subjects as: An Adequate Program and Method for a Federation of Churches; Securing and Training Executive Secretaries for Federations; Evangelism; Comity; Religious Education; Social Service; International Justice and Goodwill; Missions; Publicity. The Chairmen of these commissions include Mr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, Rev. W. I. Wishart, Rev. Henry H. Meyer, Rev. John McDowell, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Mr. Fennell P. Turner and Mr. Bruce Barton.

In addition to the messages by the chairmen of the convention commissions and their associates the following addresses will be delivered, bringing into the view of these leaders of co-operative Christian work the significant elements of the Christian faith, which seem most vital to the largest influence of the Church: Dr. Robert E. Speer, "The Church and Its New Co-operative Power"; Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, "The Church and Its Prophetic Function to the New Era"; Rev. M. Ashby Jones, "The Church and Its Fundamental Spiritual Basis"; Col. Raymond Robins, "The Church Mobilized for Comprehensive Evangelism"; Dr. S. Earl Taylor, "The Church United for World Leadership"; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, "The Church in the Realm of Community, National and International Reform"; Principal Alfred E. Garvie, "The Church and Christian Internationalism"; and "The Church and Spiritual Power," by President Clarence A. Barbour, who will also conduct all services of Meditation, prayer and Bible study.

William Sloane Coffin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, and also Chairman of the Committee on Plans and Budget of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, is now in Paris conferring with the corresponding committees relative to the reconstruction of European churches.



PROFESSOR KNUT B. WESTMAN, M.A., D.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA, SWEDEN.

Professor Westman was a welcome visitor at Federal Council headquarters recently. He is on a trip to the Orient in connection with his researches for the University. Through long association with Archbishop Soderblom, Dr. Westman is keenly alive to the international aspects of Christianity.

### The Chaplains' Medal

THE medal to be given by the Protestant churches united in war work to all their chaplains of the American Army and Navy who served in the war is the work of Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, of New York, one of the best known of American medalists.

The task which was given to Mrs. Fraser was to produce a design which would express the spirit of the men who served as chaplains and which should represent both branches of the service. That the sculptor has achieved a notable success and produced a medal of rare distinction and beauty is the judgment of competent artists and critics.

In the design for the chaplains' medal, Mrs. Fraser has chosen to represent an army chaplain in the act of supreme service, ministering at the risk of his own life to a wounded man. To those familiar with experiences at the front, the danger of the situation will be at once apparent. In the center of the design the gas mask is seen, ready for immediate adjustment. Indeed, the suggestion is that the chaplain has, perhaps, momentarily removed it, the better to succor the wounded man. Each detail of the chaplain's equipment has been carefully scrutinized and pronounced correct by more than one who served at the front. Strength and sympathy are expressed in the finely modeled figure of the chaplain. The figure of the wounded man represents one of those who



served the big guns and were frequently stripped to the waist when in action. This choice of a subject appealed to the sculptor for its artistic possibilities. The very strength of the splendidly modeled back seems by contrast to accentuate the helplessness of the wounded gunner.

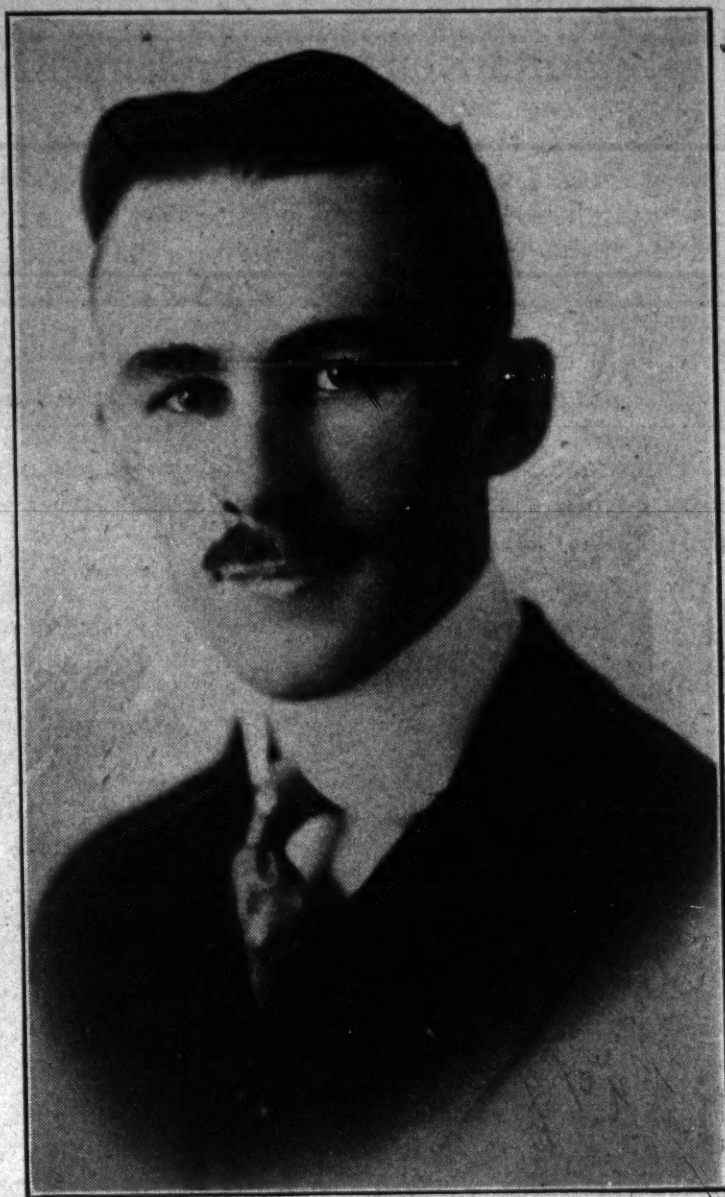
The fine record of the men who served as chaplains in the Navy, many of them constantly passing back and forth through the submarine danger zone, ministering to the crews of the naval vessels and the soldiers on the transports, is recalled by the representation of the battleship on the reverse of the medal. The design of this side, with the cross as the central feature, is dignified and strong.

If the thought occurs that not all the chaplains were privileged to serve as the chaplain represented on the obverse of the medal, the answer is that the design expresses the kind of service for which every man who entered the chaplaincy in both the Army and Navy was ready and eager.

The striking of these medals is the realization of a suggestion made soon after the armistice in the Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. The Committee approved the proposal and made it one of the tasks committed to the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains when the War-Time Commission dissolved.

It is hoped the medals will have a permanent value for those who receive them. They are the gift of the churches which worked in closest fellowship during the war in carrying out their common tasks through the War-Time Commission. The medals are intended to convey in tangible form a message of grateful appreciation from the churches to their chaplain sons who were ready to give up life itself, if necessary, in the service of their fellows in the Army and Navy. The churches are proud indeed of the splendid record the chaplains made.

A word of gratitude should be said for the interest taken by the sculptor in her task. Mrs. Fraser brought to it an understanding sympathy without which so satisfying a result could never have been obtained. The medals are to be struck in bronze by the Gorham Company of New York. The Sub-Committee on the Medal of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains was composed of Rev. E. B. Bagby, Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, Prof. John R. Hawkins, Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, Rev. E. O. Watson and Rev. Gaylord S. White.



REV. SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT

#### The New Associate Secretary

Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. He graduated in the year of 1915 with distinguished honor. For a year he acted as an assistant to Professor William Adams Brown in the Far East, carrying on studies in the history and philosophy of religion in connection with his fellowship.

When the war broke out he returned to this country and entered the service of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches as Assistant Secretary, where he rendered most efficient service. In 1918 he left to become a chaplain and, after graduating from the Chaplains' School, was assigned to a reconstruction hospital in Denver, Colorado. When the war was over, he resigned his chaplaincy and became Secretary of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook.

In both of these secretaryships Mr. Cavert has shown a rare combination of qualities. He is a clear thinker, a good executive, an earnest and sincere Christian, and he will enter upon his new work with the Federal Council with the good wishes of all who have worked with him in the past, and with the confidence of those with whom he is to be associated in the future.



## Simultaneous Evangelistic Campaign Shows Splendid Results

THE past three months have witnessed the greatest ingathering into its membership which the Church has seen for many years. Throughout the country meetings have been held in most of the churches, varying in extent from one to six weeks. Simultaneous meetings were held in many of the cities during the pre-Easter period. Many pastors and individual churches have adopted a "win one campaign," in which a definite number of members set out to win their friends by personal appeal to the fellowship of the church.

The Interchurch World Movement, under Bishop Henderson, has had the assistance of many of the best evangelistic pastors and workers in the country in putting on a series of important meetings. The Federal Council's Commission, through its Secretary, and in co-operation with the Denominational Secretaries of Evangelism and the officers of local Federations, has reached a large number of the leading cities by a series of conferences of pastors and laymen, which have borne fruit in a great quickening of the evangelistic spirit of the churches and in large accessions to membership.

The last report from the Methodist Episcopal Church indicates that the 200,000 mark is passed and there is good hope that by June 1st, the Church will have made an addition of nearly 500,000 members during the year. Reports from other churches are full of encouragement.

Plans are already on foot for the coming year. A conference of Denominational Secretaries was held April 15th, under the auspices of the Commission on Evangelism, looking to such correlation of denominational plans as would avoid duplication of literature and put the work of each church so that it could be utilized by all. The results of this conference will be presented at the Church and Community Conference at Cleveland, June 1st, where representatives of the Federal Council and Denominational Commissions will take definite action with regard to the work of evangelism for the coming year. Among the things decided at this meeting was the arrangement of an "all year program of evangelism" to head up in two periods of ingathering—one in November and the other at or near Easter. A strong committee was appointed with Dr. Fagley, Secretary of Evangelism for the Congregational Church, at the head, to arrange for Bible readings and a prayer calendar, which, it was hoped, would be adopted by as many of the denominations as possible, so that the churches should be united in considering the same general themes. A committee, headed

by Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, of the United Presbyterian Church, is to consider a plan of county organization, which shall make it possible to accomplish in rural communities that which has been accomplished in the large cities.

The Denominational Secretaries were enthusiastic about the federated and simultaneous movements which have been going forward in the leading cities, allowing each denomination full scope to work according to its own methods, but all uniting in a common purpose. More churches than ever before have so united this year.

The churches are being aroused for evangelism. In the Congregational Church where two years ago there were only 250 churches which undertook special revival plans, there were last year 1,000 and this year nearly 2,000. The Baptist Church reports, through its Secretary, Dr. Stilwell, that the Easter ingathering was beyond anything the church had seen for many years.

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### News Items from the Commission on the Church and Social Service

The Commission on the Church and Social Service has been making studies during the last three months in the following fields: Religious and Social Conditions in the Canal Zone; Substitutes for the Saloon; Social and Economic Effects of Prohibition; Remedial Industrial Legislation; and the preparation of a study course on the Christian View of Economic and Industrial Problems.

Both Dr. Tippy and Mr. Johnson have been speakers on teams of the Interchurch World Movement on the industrial relations of the churches, Dr. Tippy speaking at Columbus, Hartford, Trenton, Nashville, Birmingham, Grenada, New Orleans; Mr. Johnson speaking at Rochester, Providence, Boston and Bangor. They report a general and live interest in these questions on the part of the ministers and a surprising change in point of view on social problems in the rank and file of the clergy. These changes of opinion are especially noticeable in the South.

In its report on the Canal Zone the Commission on the Church and Social Service recommended that a study should be made of social conditions in the Zone, with especial reference to the welfare of the Negro population, and that the study should be made if possible within the current year.



The Committee on Social Legislation has been constantly at work on research relating to legislation at Washington and Albany. Mr. Johnson has gone repeatedly to Albany and also to Washington to hearings. The Commission has been active in bringing restraining influence to bear upon drastic legislation affecting the rights of freedom of speech and assembly. The point of view of the Commission is that there should be the largest possible freedom consistent with public safety, and that it is better to lean to the side of freedom rather than repression.

### The Y. W. C. A. Convention

THE Young Women's Christian Association met in sixth national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, the week of April 13-20, and in this period transacted business that is of importance to all who are concerned with Christ and His Church, and the working out of His ideals in the life today.

Mrs. Frederick M. Paist, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, chairman of the field committee of the East Central organization, was unanimously elected president of the National Y. W. C. A. The report of the National Board for a period covering the interim between this convention and the one preceding—a period filled with great responsibilities and unfamiliar tasks—was read and unanimously approved; it was decided that the Association must continue its international work.

The Federal Council was to have been represented by its General Secretary, who was prevented from reaching Cleveland in time on account of the railroad strike. Dr. Macfarland sent the following telegram, which was read to the convention:

"Deeply disappointed, unable to reach Cleveland in time to express appreciation of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The Federal Council has for many years had relations of hearty sympathy with the Young Women's Christian Association which have been no mere formality. The spirit of the Young Women's Christian Association, its attitude towards the churches and its effective service of the churches are the subjects of constant gratification. The many points of contact with the Young Women's Christian Association and its workers always bring the sense of sympathy and are a source of strength to the Federal Council. May God bless and guide your meeting and lead you out into paths of increasing service to the churches and to the young womanhood of America and of the world."

One of the most significant actions of the convention was the adoption by a vote of 1,321 to 210, of the "Los Angeles amendment." This is an amendment to the Constitution which offers an alternate basis of membership in student organizations. Until this action, active voting membership in the Young Women's Christian Association has

been based upon membership in a Protestant evangelical church. The Los Angeles amendment permits a student to become an active member in student organizations, if she prefers the new basis, upon her formal declaration that she is in sympathy with the purpose of the Association. This reads:

"The Young Women's Christian Association, affirming the Christian faith in God, the Father; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord and Saviour; and in the Holy Spirit, the Revealer of truth and Source of power for life and service; according to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures and the Witness of the Church, declares its purpose to be:

- "1. To lead students to faith in God through Jesus Christ.
- "2. To lead them into membership and service in the Christian Church.
- "3. To promote their growth in Christian faith and character, especially through the study of the Bible.
- "4. To influence them to devote themselves, in united effort with all Christians, to making the will of Christ effective in human society, and to extending the Kingdom of God throughout the world."

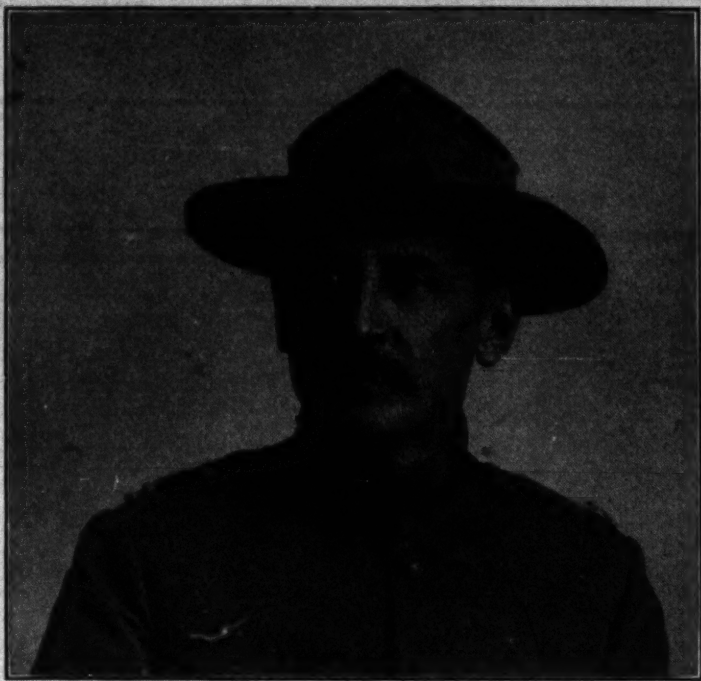
And further, she must make the following declaration:

"It is my purpose to live as a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ."

More than 400 students, representing 196 student associations, were present, coming from almost every type of higher educational institution for women, including many Church schools, in the United States. These students pleaded for the new basis of membership chiefly on the ground of its widened opportunity for definitely religious work with girls who are yet unaffiliated with any church. The argument most often heard in its favor was to the effect that the church has hitherto been the door by which a girl has entered the Association, while by the new basis, the Association becomes the door by which she enters the Church. The passage of the amendment was marked by a rising vote of appreciation by the student body, and later by a formal resolution re-affirming the students' loyalty to all the Association's ideals, and to their own faith and devotion to Jesus Christ.

The other especially significant action of the Convention, which came as the culmination of many years' study of industrial and social conditions affecting the life of women and girls, was the unanimous endorsement of the "Social Ideals of the Churches," as proclaimed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. A delegation of 200 industrial girls was present, that its representatives might urge the adoption of the measure which has been called "putting Christ's principles into terms of today, that the woman and the girl of today may live and work more nearly as Christ would have wished."





REV. CHARLES W. GULICK  
New Executive Secretary for American Mayflower Council.

Rev. Charles W. Gulick, B.D., has just been chosen Executive Secretary of the American Mayflower Council, the organization which was instituted to co-ordinate the activities and celebrations incident to the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Mayflower.

Mr. Gulick served as chaplain of the 114th Infantry until his honorable discharge in 1918. In May of that year he became Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Camp Mills and later was made Long Island District Secretary for the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Gulick is a clergyman of the Reformed Church in America, a graduate of Rutgers College in 1895, and of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1898, and held long pastorates at Montclair and at Dumont, N. J.

### Detroit Observes Good Friday

Through the efforts of the Detroit Council of Churches, of which Rev. Morton C. Pearson is Secretary, Detroit observed Good Friday in a unique manner. By proclamation of the city's mayor, upon request of the Detroit Council of Churches, all places of business closed from 12 to 3 o'clock. All city and county offices were closed and the Stock Exchange also closed for this period. In the churches throughout the city noon meetings were held which crowded the buildings to the doors. At the Detroit Opera House, where a series of noon meetings had been held by Rev. F. E. Taylor of Indianapolis, the Good Friday meeting overran the theatre and hundreds were turned away. This is said to have been the greatest in-gathering the Protestant churches of that

city have ever seen. Dr. Pearson said: "Even the agnostic mind could not fail to be impressed with the power of religion as it manifested itself in all these great union services. Never before has Detroit seen such a great spiritual awakening as that which has taken place during the recent weeks."

### Churches to Celebrate Mayflower Tercentenary in Epoch-Marking Gathering in Boston

THE distinctively religious note in the observance of the Mayflower Tercentenary will have its climax in the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in Boston, December 1-6, 1920. The quadrennial meetings of the Federal Council are always of deep interest and concern to the churches of America. The four hundred or more members of the Federal Council are chosen by the thirty-one constituent denominations in proportion to their membership, the number being one delegate to each fifty thousand of the twenty million church members represented.

This year the international aspect of the meeting will be more than usually significant on account of the presence of many distinguished guests from Great Britain, Holland, France and other countries of Europe who will accompany the American delegates to the Mayflower celebrations in England and Holland on their return for the final exercises in connection with the Tercentenary.

Ford Hall, in Boston, has been secured for the sessions of the Federal Council. The public meetings every evening during the quadrennial meeting will be held either in the Park Street Church or in Tremont Temple. On Friday evening, December 3, a great mass meeting is planned for the Temple, to serve as an expression of the international good-will that is the heritage of the Pilgrim Fathers. Each evening speakers of more than national prominence will be heard on themes in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Among the questions for consideration by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at the coming session is a report from the recently constituted Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, which will lay before the Council a full report of conditions as they exist in the recent war area and elsewhere in Europe with recommendation for appropriate action. Already several groups of commissioners have been appointed to survey the conditions in various areas. All of these will report at the Boston gathering.



Other important items of business are: The final report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook; The report of the preliminary meeting to plan for an Ecumenical Conference; The news of wonderful movements on the mission fields for the establishment of national churches to be brought by the Rev. William I. Chamberlain, who is leaving during the present week for a tour of these lands, carrying the greetings of the Churches of America to these rising Christian bodies of the Orient.

What is possibly most important of all will be a thorough consideration of the whole united and co-operative work of the churches, as it will be presented in the reports of two committees of distinguished Christian leaders who, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert E. Speer, are studying various aspects of this important problem.

### Relief for Europe Declared Imperative

**A**BOUT two hundred secretaries and other officers of the various missionary, philanthropic and interdenominational organizations which have headquarters in New York City were the guests of Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge at a dinner at the Yale Club, on Monday evening, April 19, to hear reports of conditions in central and eastern Europe and the Near East.

Among those who addressed the gathering were Mr. John Pelenyi of Hungary, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council, Mr. Wilbur K. Thomas of the American Friends' Service Committee, and Mr. Charles Vickrey, Executive Secretary of Near East Relief, who gave a lecture illustrated with motion pictures just received from the Near East, and with many charts and slides.

The impression on those present of the dire and immediate need for constructive relief measures was tremendous. The recommendations of the joint conference of the Federal Council and other bodies, of the board of review of the Interchurch World Movement, and the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the same organization, were presented and approved, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and referred to the Joint Committee of the Interchurch World Movement and the Federal Council's Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

1. In view of the large place given by our Master and by the early Apostles to physical ministry;
2. Recognizing that there are in the world today more widows and orphans and destitute than ever before in the history of the world, and

### 3. Pursuant to the resolutions

- a. Adopted by the Joint Conference of representatives of the Federal Council, the Interchurch World Movement, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Committee of Reference and Council, American Relief Administration, Near East Relief, American Friends' Service Committee, and others at the national Y. W. C. A. Building, February 3, 1920.
- b. The recommendations presented by the Board of Review to the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, February 9th, 1920.
- c. The resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement.
- d. The action taken by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

We, as individuals, recognizing that we have no power officially to commit our respective boards or organizations, express our approval of the proposal to devote to physical relief and the relief of Churches and Christian Institutions any overage that may accrue in connection with the United Simultaneous Campaign, and we pledge our best efforts as individuals to secure from our respective boards the acceptance of this principle, and of such further adequate plans as may seem practicable, for giving the financial support of the churches of America to the relief of physical suffering and of Churches and Christian Institutions in Europe and the Near East.

### Intensive Work Begins for Interchurch Sunday School Survey

**F**IFTY Boston churches chosen from practically every denomination represented in the city were visited the week of April eleventh by representatives of the American Religious Education Survey Department of the Interchurch World Movement. Boston is only one of a number of communities throughout the United States which have been selected for such study. The objects of the survey are: (1) To secure a definite body of facts upon which to base a program of religious education which may be budgeted in terms of men and money. (2) To establish standards and forms as a basis of measuring religious educational methods, processes and institutions. (3) To establish scientific methods of approach to the problems of moral and religious education for the guidance of local leaders, churches and communities in their erection of programs and budgets. These trained investigators have been making a scientific study of the equipment, teaching methods, organization and administration of the Sunday schools. On April eighteenth the Survey Team which studied the Boston churches began its work in Indianapolis, Indiana.

### The Story Told by Statistics

Statistics already gathered by this department show that a very large army of children and youth are coming to maturity without a moral foundation for citizenship; that the church has given very little time to religious education; that the church has invested very little money in elementary religious education in the home, the local church and the com-



munity; and that the church has not furnished an adequate program nor a competent educational leadership. There are 16,935,000 children and youth (under twenty-five years of age) in the Protestant church homes of the United States. Approximately 15,617,000 children are enrolled in the Sunday schools or are on cradle or font rolls. This leaves 1,318,000 children who are not reached by the educational program of the church. But all of the 15,617,000 members of Sunday schools or cradle rolls are not from church homes. Many are from non-church homes. When these have been deducted it will be seen that there are millions of children in Protestant church homes who are not being touched by the educational program of the church. In Massachusetts, with 1,699,180 children and young people under twenty-five years of age, 627,210 are reported (Protestant and nominally Protestant) not in Sunday school. In Indiana, with a child population of 1,389,390, the number reported not in Sunday school is 551,590. For our whole country, 69.3 per cent. of the children and young people are reported as not being in any religious school.

The one question which arises most clearly from these studies is this: How long can a nation endure, 69.3 per cent. of whose children and young people are receiving no systematic instruction in the religious and moral sanctions upon which our democratic institutions rest? And this question becomes acute when we learn how few hours of instruction are available annually for those children who do enroll in religious schools. If "spiritual illiteracy is the forerunner of moral bankruptcy and national decay" what are the lessons from these statistics?

#### New Church Federation in Washington, D. C.

The Protestant churches of Washington, D. C., representing fifteen denominations have formed a strong city federation. The Rev. Charles Wood, D.D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, is president. The Rev. Lucius C. Clark, pastor of the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, has accepted the call to be the Executive Secretary. The Executive Committee has opened an office in the Bond Building. Secretary Roy B. Guild, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, spent two months in Washington organizing the federation and securing sufficient funds to meet expenses for two years. This action on the part of the churches in the capital city will mean much to Protestantism not only in that city, but throughout the States. There are now more than thirty of the largest cities in the country thus organized, and the number is increasing steadily.

#### Purpose and Personnel of the Mayflower Council

The American Mayflower Council, which was developed on the initiative of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to proceed independently for the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, has issued the following statement of its purposes:

I. "Believing that society is under the sanction of a truly divine instinct, when the Church commemorates its saints and sages, and the state celebrates its founders and fathers," the Council seeks to make known the story of the Pilgrims to the whole country. The coming of the Pilgrims to America was a part of a movement so significant to the history of modern institutions and times that the facts concerning it should be made known to the widest possible circle.

The beginnings of America are of strange significance in these days of world struggle toward freedom. It is fortunate that this anniversary falls at this time, so that America and the world may be reminded of this history, and that Americans especially may search their heart and conscience, resolving anew to keep unstained the institutions and ideals the Pilgrims established.

II. To emphasize the spiritual significance of the coming of the Pilgrims to America and to interpret the Pilgrims' ideals in terms of democracy.

What have they wrought? Achievements now perfectly familiar to us. May they become the inspiration of the people. They have confidence in the revealed word of God, religious liberty, popular government, popular education, obligations to men as well as to God.

III. To make the spirit of the Pilgrims the basis of an appeal to heroism, consecration, and the spirit of sacrifice that is so necessary if we are to meet the new and pressing problems of today.

"The story of the Pilgrims has all the elements of a fascinating romance. When read in the light of what they have produced and in the spirit of sympathy which appreciates and enjoys the religious and civil liberty we inherit, it is fitted beyond most uninspired records, to kindle exalted ideas of citizenship and to stimulate young and old to self-denying service of our country and of mankind."

#### PROGRAM

I. The Council desires to offer its good services in co-ordinating the program and proposals of the various committees and commissions that are planning to observe the Tercentenary Year.

These programs should be fitted into a general scheme of celebration that would extend over the entire year, culminating in a special joint celebration during Thanksgiving Week. The program should be published in which would be given with definite detail a statement of what is being done by the different organizations and groups. In addition to the value of this work on the basis of its information it would also largely avoid duplication.

II. Mayflower Day in Schools, Colleges and Universities. Aims to secure the co-operation of Boards of Education, professors, directors of schools and colleges throughout the country bringing to the attention of students the history and significance of the Pilgrims.

III. Mayflower Week in all the Churches of America. It desires the period of November 21-29 to be set aside for a special celebration in all the churches and religious organizations of America of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The week should be recognized by a sermon preached in every church on Sunday the 21st or Sunday the 29th. The Union Services on Thanksgiving Day held in most American communities would take the nature of a memorial to the landing of the Pilgrims. Exercises held by the Sunday Schools and by the Young People's Societies should also be a feature of the celebration.





Pastors of the Reformed Church in France, Present at the Last Annual Synod. •

#### IV. Nation-wide Mass Meetings.

A series of nation-wide mass meetings in seventy of the leading cities of America to be held between November 21-28.

The Central Committee would assist in organizing the committees making suggestions as to programs and in so far as possible furnish the speakers.

The Council will bring from England and Holland six representative men; four from Great Britain and two from Holland. These men will be the guests of the Council and will be used in the campaign across the country.

The celebration will culminate on Friday, November 26, with a great national mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York City. Because of its representative capacity this meeting will be made memorable, and in it will be emphasized, as the final message, the tremendous importance of the ethical element in the national and international development and the religious significance of the Pilgrims' Movement in political, economical and social development of the world today.

#### OFFICERS

The officers of the Mayflower Council are the following:

##### *Honorary Chairmen*

President Woodrow Wilson  
Honorable Wm. H. Taft

##### *Honorary Secretary*

Honorable Henry van Dyke

##### *Chairman*

Pres. Henry Churchill King

##### *Treasurer*

Hamilton Holt

##### *Vice-Chairmen*

Rev. Frank Mason North, New York; Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker, Texas; Mrs. Phillip North Moore, Missouri; Pres. Henry Pratt Judson, Illinois; Maj. Robert R. Moton, Alabama; Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Toronto, Ontario; J. Willis Baer, California; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Colorado; Dr. Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

The Education Extension Division of the State Department of Education of New York is paying especial attention to providing facilities for church study groups and other classes or individuals in the state who are interested in securing material on religious and sociological subjects. The head of the section, Miss Grace L. Betteridge, of the State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., has prepared special lists on Christian Sociology, Reconstruction, Life of Christ, Child Study, etc., which will be sent on request anywhere within the state where local public libraries are not available.

The Joint Committee on Social Studies, which brings together the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the Interchurch World Movement, the denominational secretaries of social service, the Sunday-schools, the Brotherhoods, and the Canadian Brotherhoods, has been giving extended and continuous consideration to the production of such studies and the promotion of adult study groups in the churches, and is now ready to inaugurate the first course. It is expected in the future to extend these courses, and to secure their widespread use by the churches.

The Federal Council is sending affectionate greeting to the Churches on several of the mission fields of the Orient through its chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, the Rev. William I. Chamberlain, who leaves May 1st for an extended tour through Asia.



## Message to Constituent Bodies

(Continued from page 84)

Ad Interim Committee have been brought before the Federal Council they are referred to you for careful consideration as to how they may best be treated in the light of all the interests concerned.

We should assume that, if certain of our constituent bodies should choose to enter into organic union or unions, the newly formed body or bodies would continue to be constituents of the Federal Council, in order to preserve relationship with the other evangelical bodies which may not elect to adopt the principles of organic union.

In the midst of this situation, when so much careful thought is necessary, we would call your attention to the fact that there are two committees giving earnest study to the whole question of the future of Christian co-operation—a committee appointed by the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, independent of relations to the Federal Council or other organizations, composed of a few representative men in whom the various churches repose confidence, to deal with the underlying principles; and a committee appointed by order of the Federal Council to consider particularly the practical steps which the existing situation demands. The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook is expected to submit its report by the end of the summer. The committee of the Federal Council is to report at the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council in December.

### Suggestions for Definite Action

In concluding this report, we would make certain suggestions for definite action by the constituent bodies.

I. We urge that in filling vacancies or electing new members to the Federal Council, due thought be given to the selection of members who will be sure of attending the important Quadrennial Meeting in December, and who will be thoroughly representative of all the great interests concerned.

II. Since these interests are not only nation-wide but of world-wide significance, we invite your special interest in the proposed Ecumenical Conference. In appointing the preliminary Committee on the Conference, authorization was asked of such appointing bodies as were available. We now ask that our constituent bodies definitely appoint either the present members or others, in order that, after the proposed preliminary conference at Geneva, that committee may be in a position to report back the findings to our constituent bodies for approval.

III. We request your careful consideration of an increased financial apportionment to the Federal Council in view of its increased responsibilities.

IV. We recommend that you authorize the Federal Council to appoint a committee which shall be fully representative of its constituent bodies, and whose members shall be selected with the approval of their appointing powers, to enter into conference with the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement and to hold such other conferences as may be found necessary, with a view to recommending the wisest procedure in the interest of the co-operative movement as a whole.

For the sake of making the largest impact upon our American life and for the sake of joining with Christians of other lands in the world task of the whole Church, the co-operative relationships of the churches must be brought to the point of maximum effectiveness. This, we believe, can be brought about only as the churches are themselves represented in a democratic way in such a body as the Federal Council which they have created. In its coming into being, in its increasing development, in its potential

significance for the future, we see the Spirit of the Living God at work in His Church.

In all these matters that affect our interdenominational life we are, however, not concerned with organizations in themselves or with questions of priority and prerogative. The organization is only a means to an end. Our sole concern is for the fullest possible co-operation, and for that only because we regard it as absolutely indispensable to the progress of the Kingdom of God. To feel the continued guidance of His Spirit in all the problems and tasks that lie ahead is our one great and constant need.

### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of Federal Council Bulletin, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1920.

State of New York, } ss.:  
County of New York, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Jasper T. Moses, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Federal Council Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Religious Publicity Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Editor: Jasper T. Moses, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Managing Editor: Jasper T. Moses, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Business Managers: None.

2. That the owners are: The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y. (Membership approximately 18,000,000). Rev. Frank Mason North, President, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

JASPER T. MOSES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me } (L. S.)  
this 3rd day of April, 1920. }

JOHN B. PREST,

Notary Public No. 122.

(My commission expires March 30, 1922).

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press was held in the Conference Room of the Federal Council on April 16. Plans were considered for the readjustments necessary in becoming a commission of Federal Council. A committee consisting of the chairman, Rev. Ernest C. Wareing, the vice-chairman, Rev. Howard B. Grose, and the secretary, Rev. Jasper T. Moses, was appointed to take up the question of the future work and program of the Council and report back to the Executive Committee at an early meeting. A total membership of sixty-two editors was reported.



### BOOK DEPARTMENT

The Committee on the War and Religious Outlook has just issued its second volume, *The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War*, which deals with such questions as the effect on the missionary enterprise of the new international situation, the relation between foreign missions and a League of Nations, the relation between missions and the new democratic movement and the changes in missionary policies and programs based on our war experiences.

The report is a volume of more than 300 pages, representing the mature conclusions of scores of religious leaders both in this country and abroad, including such authorities as President Charles T. Paul, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, Rev. S. G. Inman, Rev. William I. Chamberlain, Rev. Stephen J. Corey, Prof. Frank K. Sanders, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, and is a significant estimate of present religious conditions in the non-Christian world.

The keynote of the report is expressed in the introduction by Dr. Robert E. Speer, in these words: "We need the missionary enterprise now, strong, living, aggressive, because we require, more than we have ever required them in the past, every possible agency of international good will and interpretation."

### Industrial Terms Defined

The Commission on the Church and Social Service has prepared a *Pocket Phrase Book of Economic and Industrial Terms in Common Use* which should prove of real value to all connected with or interested in present-day social and industrial problems. Proper names, such as *Intercollegiate Socialist Society*, *Mensheviks*, *Rand School* are included, as well as more general terms such as *Leitch plan*, *Marxism*, *Malthusian Theory* and the more common word, such as *Lockout*, *Living Wage*, *Profiteering*, *Sabotage*, etc. Definitions of movements, as, for example, *syndicalism*, are brief, simple and clear. The book is vest pocket size and sells for fifteen cents.

### New Manual on Church Publicity

A valuable publicity manual for the use of local churches has been prepared by Mr. James B. Wootan of the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The twenty-four pages of the pamphlet are crowded with information and suggestions for the most effective use possible of newspaper advertising and other forms of publicity, including directions for the planning and "layout" of church advertisements and numerous examples of successful religious advertising copy. The manual will prove valuable not only to Presbyterians but to any ministers or church work-

ers who are trying to let their light shine. A copy will be sent on request by the Department of Religious Publicity of the Federal Council.

### New Booklet on Work in France

The Commission on Relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council has issued a new twenty-four page illustrated booklet on "Reconstruction Plans for the Year 1920." This pamphlet gives in concise form the plans of this Commission representing the various evangelical forces at work in France.

Rev. James H. Franklin of the Baptist Churches, in reporting his visit to France on behalf of the Committee on Work of the Commission says: "The times are favorable for the preaching of the gospel of personal religion. Protestantism, which has been the salt of France in the past, has an unparalleled opportunity at such a time as this. Evangelical Christianity alone can meet the present need of the nations." All who are interested in the strengthening and encouraging of the war-stricken churches of France should read this booklet and pass it on to others who ought to be informed regarding it.

### New Pamphlets on the Asiatic Question

Three new pamphlets dealing with various aspects of the Japanese situation in this country have come from the pen of Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on Relations with the Orient. *Japan and the Gentleman's Agreement* deals with the question of whether the charges made by Senator Phelan and others that Japan had violated the agreement is supported by the facts. The analysis of the statements and figures of Senator Phelan show that his charges are based on misinterpretation of facts and are quite unwarranted. In *The New Anti-Japanese Agitation* the truth about the recent anti-Japanese agitation in California and its meaning are set forth. *America's Relations with Asia and the Asiatics* asks the question "Shall They Be Christian?" and discusses such questions as the treaty obligations of the United States, our failure to keep faith with China, the new agitation in California, and in conclusion sets forth a positive program for the Church.

**The Work of Colored Women.** Compiled by Jane Olcott. Issued by the Colored Work Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

The National Board of the Y. W. C. A. has just issued an interesting report of its work for colored girls and women, for the year 1919. This report covers the work in the Hostess Houses in the various camps of the country and in industrial centers, especially the centers



of war-time industry where conditions were most trying. There is also an account of the important work done in the big cities throughout the country, which included such achievements as the Employment Bureau, organized in New York City under the direction of Miss Josephine Pinyon and the Room Registry in New York. In commenting on the task yet to be done, Miss Eva Bowles, executive in charge of colored work, says:

"The war has given opportunity to the colored woman to prove her ability for leadership. She had her chance and she made good. With all the strength of having suffered, she will be able, through the patience born of suffering, to lead the women and girls whom only she can lead. The time is past for white leadership for colored people. As white and colored women, we must understand each other, we must think and work and plan together for upon all of us rests the responsibility of the girlhood of our nation."

**Through Santo Domingo and Haiti—a Cruise with the Marines:** By Samuel Guy Inman. New York. Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America.

The United States Marines have undoubtedly made good as "soldiers of the sea." What will be the record of their work as administrators of the turbulent Caribbean republics is a chapter of present-day history in whose outcome the American people should take a far more active and intelligent interest than they have yet manifested. Is a purely military administration capable of handling the delicate problems that arise in the task of straightening out the tangles produced by centuries of mal-administration and of isolation from all that we count best in the complex civilization of today? Mr. Inman raises these questions as a loyal American citizen and shows some of the difficulties and dangers in which not only involve the Dominican and the Haitian peoples, but which are likewise affecting the American lads who are having to spend long terms of military service under the most trying conditions and amid surroundings for which they have had no especial preparation.

The most encouraging feature of Mr. Inman's report is his statement of the plan for the co-operative missionary occupation of Santo Domingo and possibly of Haiti as well, which has been agreed upon by a number of the missionary boards represented in the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America. A social, educational and religious program adequate to meet the needs of a number of the more strategic communities will be inaugurated during the coming year.

The little volume is a valuable handbook on affairs in the island and should be of service not only to students of our missionary problems but to all who are interested in the well-being of the Haitians and the Dominicans, and who would seek fresh light on the workings of our government's Caribbean policy—if, indeed, it may be said to have such a policy.

A few of the chapter headings are: "The Dominican People and Their Social Problems"; "Problems of American Occupation in Haiti";

"Dominican Authors and Literature." It is of interest to note that probably no other country in Latin-America has produced more authors whose names are known wherever Spanish is spoken than has the tiny republic of Santo Domingo. On the other hand, social conditions in Haiti are depicted in the darkest colors, a degradation worse even than absolute savagery.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

**Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie:** Compiled and published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

**Housing and the Housing Problem:** A brief presentation of some of the fundamental social and economic principles upon which a constructive national housing program may be built. By Carol Aronovici, Ph.D., Director of Housing, California State Commission of Immigration and Housing. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$0.75.

**Socialism in Thought and Action:** Socialism, past and present, considered in its relation to government, society and industry. By Harry W. Laidler, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

**Women in American History:** The life stories of fifteen notable women who helped make American history. By Grace Humphrey. New York: Bobbs Merrill. \$1.25.

**A Handbook to the League of Nations:** By Sir Geoffrey Butler. New York: Longmans Green & Co.

**The Spirit of Selective Service:** A study of the various foreign systems of compulsory military training, a history of the organization of our own system and its operation and achievements in the war and a description of how this theory can be applied to peace-time activities. By Major-General E. H. Crowder, U. S. A. New York: The Century Company. \$2.00.

**The Plot Against Mexico.** An exposé of the attempts of certain wealthy Americans to force the United States into intervention in Mexico, and a consideration of possible solutions of the problem by peaceful means; a survey of present-day Mexico. Includes a message of President Carranza to his Congress and a detailed report of the testimony given before the Fall Investigating Committee. By L. J. deBekker, formerly Confidential Assistant to the U. S. War Trade Board. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

**What To See in America:** Each state in the union is given a chapter, discussing its nature, history, industry, literature, legend and biography. Intended especially for travellers. Five hundred illustrations. By Clifton Johnston. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.00.

**Miser's Money:** A novel. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

**The Inside Story of Austro-German Intrigue:** Dr. Goricar's fourteen years in the Austrian diplomatic service has enabled him to make a most conclusive indictment against the Central Powers. By Joseph Goricar and Lyman Beecher Stowe. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co.

**The Power to Heal:** A Handbook for the Practice of Healing according to the Methods of Jesus. "That science has an important part to play in maintaining and recovering health is a fact no sane person can deny. But science without God whether in matters pertaining to physical health or whatever department of life, is a poor thing and can do less than the work that God intended it to do," is the statement of Bishop C. H. Brent in his foreword in this booklet.



AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Washington, D.C.,  
April 6, 1920.

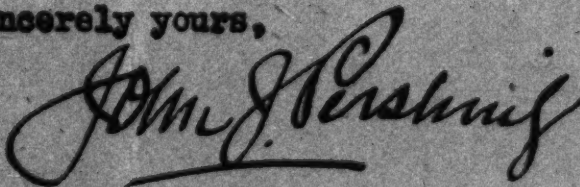
Reverend Gaylord S. White,  
105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Dear Doctor White:

Thank you very much for your letter  
of March 26th and the book "War-Time Agencies  
of the Churches" issued by the General War-  
Time Commission of the Churches. I am  
pleased to add this valuable reference book  
to my library as a record of what the churches  
did to stimulate the high morale which our  
armies maintained.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John J. Pershing". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.



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